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SABBATH-DAY READING.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

"For, behold the kingdom of God is within you."—*Lord, can it be?*
"For many a year,
"Why kingdom come" has been my prayer,
"That thou dost dwell all the while so near."
Blinded and dull
With selfish sin,
Have I been sitting at the gates
Called "Heavenly King,"
While Thy fair angel stands and waits
With hand upon the lock, to let me in?
Was I the wall
Which barred the way,
Darkening the glory of Thy grace,
Hiding the ray
Which, shining out from Thy very face,
Had shown to other men the perfect day?
Was I the bar
Which shut out me
From the full joyance which they taste
Whose spirits are
Within Thy Paradise embraced?
Thy blessed Paradise, which seems so far?
Let me not sit
Another hour,
Idly awaiting what is mine to win,
Blinded in sin,
Lord Jesus, rend these walls of self and sin,
Beat down the gate, that I may enter in.
—English Psalmist

HELPLESSNESS.

The Right Attitude for One to Assume Toward His Fellow Beings.

No life has attained any thing like completeness unless it issues constantly in that kind of helpfulness which was one of the divinest characteristics of the greatest of teachers. Every human life is a failure, no matter what its achievements, unless it is a constant force making for the well-being of other men and women. There never was and there never can be such a thing as a life isolated from society and lived alone; for the end of all true living involves this kind of fruitfulness, as truly as the end of the seed which makes the harvest involves the grain which sustains and nourishes the world. To have this spirit of helpfulness, and to manifest it, lies, undoubtedly, within the purpose of most men and women; he only realizes it on a large scale in whom it becomes the most prominent characteristic of his life. They make a great mistake who suppose that this helpfulness requires large means or high position or unusual opportunities. These things are all valuable and invaluable to those who know how to use them; but they are never essential to a really helpful character and career; that which is essential, and that which lies within the eye and reach of every human being, is the spirit of helpfulness, the controlling desire to so live that we may be of service to others, and to make other lives easier, happier and more useful. He who would set out to show his helpfulness only by a series of definite acts might do some good, but this good would be small compared with that which would be accomplished by one whose whole life itself, through the unconscious action of its own spirit, to ministrations to other lives. Most people feel that they must live their own lives first, and whatever margin of time, strength, influence or money they may possess may then be given to others. This puts self first, and makes helpfulness secondary, and this is not the true attitude. Life must begin with the idea that it is to be of service to others, and that, not its margin, but its best strength and its best energy, must be put into that kind of service. He who feels this will not need to seek for opportunities of making his feeling known; they will come to him unsought and, for the most part, unconsciously. The moment one assumes this attitude toward his fellow-men he begins to minister to them by thought, by word and by action. The spirit that rules him will reveal itself to others, and will touch them in ten thousand unseen ways. Such a man or woman imparts a tonic quality to the atmosphere in which they live; they are, unconsciously to themselves, help, strength and hope to those who are about them; and so, awake or asleep, silent or speaking, acting or at rest, they become fellow-workers with Him who came not to be ministered to, but to minister.—*Christian Union*

FULL OF GOOD FRUITS.

Religion the One Thing That Makes Life Beautiful, Useful and Happy.

The religion which comes from above is, according to the Epistle of James, full of "good fruits." It is a religion characterized by purity, peaceableness, gentleness, mercy, without partiality and without hypocrisy. It excludes all that is "earthly, sensual, devilish." It includes all that is pure and peaceable and good. If any man will with wisdom let him receive that which is from above. Religion is the one thing that makes life beautiful and useful and happy. It is the one thing which fruit is always good and always abundant. Life must be fruitful of something. If it is not, it is a failure. It is the fruit of the living power of religion. It is the fruit of the individual both in time and eternity, and through him the race. Life, without this principle within to develop the glorious possibilities of the soul, will also be fruitful. It will, it must be fruitful, but that which it brings forth is not of life, but of death. For "just when it is conceived, bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." Who would you that your life should bring forth? The Scriptures tell you that there are these two kinds of fruit, the one produced by the Good Spirit, the other by the Evil. You must choose the one or the other, and you will by your choice make your life either a blessing or a scourge. Of course you would not choose to bring forth the fruits which are described as "earthly, sensual, devilish;" your soul revolts at the thought. You would abound in those fruits which are declared to be "above." But remember that while you delay to seek the Heavenly wisdom the earthly, sensual spirit is spoiling your soul, corrupting your thoughts and poisoning your whole being. If you are not bringing forth the fruits of righteousness, just is conceiving in you that dreadful progeny of evil which is finished in death. Religion is what the world needs. Whichever is evil in society and the State proceeds from man himself. The great crime is sin; and religion is the only force that can lift the race and emancipate the world. It is in accord with the highest human aspirations, and with all that is noble and blessed in its nature. We want the blessed fruits to achieve a higher civilization, and for the grandest activities of which man in his threefold nature is capable.—*N. Y. Independent*

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HARVESTING BEANS.

How to Stack this Important Crop to Best Advantage.

No other crop grown requires more care in the harvesting than beans. This is on account of the great deterioration in value by loss of color and staining by rain and subsequent rotting of the pods on the wet ground. This unfavorable result more frequently happens with beans grown as a cash crop with corn—upon principle a most objectionable practice in every way—because of the difficulty of drying them, to say nothing of the extra labor in harvesting them. Beans are pulled and not cut, the roots having but little hold in the ground, and the only machine ever adapted to the harvesting of beans, as we believe, was made for pulling them up by the roots and shaking the soil from them, very much in the manner done by hand. When the beans are ripe they should be gathered at once and stacked safely out of danger from rain. If exposed to rain they will turn yellow and become unmarketable. Perfectly white beans may be left on the ground as they are pulled, throwing two rows on each side together, thus having four rows in one long heap across the field, and as soon as possible they should be removed to a stage above the barn floor or to a dry, airy upper floor of a well ventilated shed and stored until they are thrashed. Otherwise it is safe to stack them in the field.

THE ROOTS.

The roots are where the X is seen and the beans at the outer corners; the stake is in the center. This enables the beans to dry quickly and preserves them from being soiled by the roots; the stake keeps the stack erect. If a cap of straw or a hay cap is thrown over the top the stack will take no harm and the beans will be in good order after considerable rain. But every effort should be made to get the beans off from the field as soon as possible.

BEANS.

We have thrashed beans with an ordinary two-horse threshing machine without breaking many of them, and much more cheaply than by the flail. Treading them out with horses is manifestly an objectionable method, and not conducive to the good appetite which a well-baked bean should evoke. The machine is arranged by taking out the concave and replacing it with a stout board raised somewhat. If the beans are fed in slowly, and held a little while as the pods go in, they will be separated with little or no injury, and can be cleaned from the chaff with ease in a common fan mill. The chaff is most excellent food for sheep, and should be carefully stored for that purpose.

BEANS ARE AN EASY CROP ON THE LAND.

that is, they can be grown on moderately poor land and make a fair yield, as they can, too, be grown with corn and potatoes. But we advise every farmer to do every thing as well as he can, and if he only raises beans to do the best he knows how to do. We have grown thirty-five bushels per acre on good well manured land, and have had more than 1,500 quarts of this fine, acceptable food for the sheep. At the usual price for good beans (\$1.75 a bushel) they pay better than wheat and can be grown at half the cost of this grain.

WHEN BEANS HAVE BEEN THRASHED

they should be stored in a cool, dry place, and at first should be turned, a few times to prevent heating, which they may do if not thoroughly dry. To test the dryness of beans a peck by measure should be weighed and spread in a dry warm place for a week, and then weighed and measured again. If they have lost a tenth of their weight those in the bin or barrels should be turned out and well aired on a dry day. New flour barrels are the best for storing beans for market. In considering the fact that the ash of peas and beans contains forty per cent of potash and nearly as much phosphoric acid, and that the straw is nearly as rich in potash, and that the grain contains ten per cent of nitrogen, and the straw nearly half as much, it is one of the anomalies of plant growth that they should be able with their shallow roots to extract all this nutriment from a soil that is considered too poor for any thing else. But so it is, and farmers should not be misled into supposing that a crop of beans does not leave the soil poorer than it was previously. The fact is otherwise. This crop simply gathers up what is left in the soil that other crops could not get, and like the man whose purse and good name were both stolen from him, the soil is left poor indeed.

BEANS ARE A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

They contain twenty-four per cent of protein in the shape of legumine—a substance having the properties and very much the same composition as casein and of which very good cheese can be made—and forty-five per cent of carbonaceous matters, against ten of protein and sixty-eight of carbonaceous matters in corn. Hence, with corn in nearly equal quantities, the mixture will make a perfectly balanced food and therefore one that would be found an antidote to the fatal hog cholera which prevails where corn is the sole pork-making food. When given to cows the milk produces rich and abundant milk. Hence discolored beans can be most profitably used for feeding and should not be sent to market to lower the price of good ones.—*N. Y. Times*

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FOOD ADULTERATION.

Vigilance of Purchasers the Only Effective Security Against It.

Congress devoted a great deal of time this year to the consideration of a bill to put a check upon the adulteration of butter and the sale of sham butter. The bill was known as the oleomargarine bill, although it dealt with all substitutes for butter and all substances used either to adulterate or to color genuine butter. The bill was passed in each House only after much opposition, and it caused some bad feeling. It is an entirely new thing for Congress to pass any measure the real object of which is to protect the food of the people from adulteration and sham, but in the opinion of those who voted for the bill there was a necessity for this action. There are states where almost all the butter sold is adulterated, and they cannot be so effectively checked as a National law, which, besides being everywhere in force, attacks the manufacturer of the article by laying a tax upon it.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD IS A VERY COMMON PRACTICE, AND IS RENDERED EASY, FIRST BY THE PREVAILING DEMAND FOR CHEAP THINGS, AND SECONDLY BY THE EXTRAORDINARY GOOD NATURE OF AMERICANS, WHICH SUFFERS IMPAIRMENT WITHOUT EFFECTIVE REFORM.

YOU GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY SOME SUGAR. YOU CAN VERY EASILY TELL WHETHER YOU ARE GETTING THE PURE ARTICLE OR NOT. (OF ONE THING YOU MAY BE SURE: GROCERS CAN NOT BUY PURE SUGAR BELOW A CERTAIN PRICE, WHICH IS PRINTED IN ALL THE DAILY PAPERS. IF YOU BUY BELOW THAT PRICE, YOU ARE BUYING GLUCOSE.)

NOW WILL-MALE GLUCOSE MAY NOT BE HARMFUL, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS NOT USEFUL. A CENT'S WORTH OF GLUCOSE WILL NOT SWEETEN ANY THING AS MUCH AS A CENT'S WORTH OF SUGAR. WHAT, THEN, DO YOU GAIN BY BUYING CHEAP SUGAR—CHEAP BECAUSE IT IS ADULTERATED?

OTHER SUBSTANCES WHICH ARE MUCH ADULTERATED ARE SPICES. POSSIBLY NOTHING INJURIOUS IS PUT INTO THEM, BUT THEY ARE WEAKENED, AND MORE MUST BE USED TO SECURE THE SAME AMOUNT OF FLAVOR. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SUBSTITUTES FOR COFFEE, BUT AT PRESENT IT IS ABOUT AS CHEAP TO DRINK THE PURE BRAZILIAN, OR "RIO" COFFEE, AS IT IS TO DRINK ANY OF THE SUBSTITUTES. IT IS "RANK," AND HAS NOT THE DELICATE FLAVOR OF THE ARABIAN AND JAVANESE COFFEES, BUT IT IS STRONG AND PURE.

IN SOME CASES THE PRACTICE IS, NOT TO ADULTERATE, BUT TO MIXTURE. THIS IS TO TAKE OUT SOME OF THE USEFUL INGREDIENTS. A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS IS AFFORDED BY LARD. PROVISION MERCHANTS ON SALE PLACES CONTAINING WHAT IS CALLED "PURE LARD." THIS SUBSTANCE WITHIN CONTAINS NOTHING WHICH IS NOT CONTAINED IN LARD, BUT IN MANY CASES IT IS GONE THROUGH A PROCESS WHICH HAS REMOVED A VALUABLE INGREDIENT OF LARD. WE MIGHT MAKE A LONG LIST OF ARTICLES THAT ARE SO CONSTANTLY MIXTURED WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES THAT ADULTERATION MAY BE DEFEATED. CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY, BAKING POWDERS, MILK—THESE ARE A FEW OF THE ARTICLES, AND OTHERS WILL OCCUR TO READERS. IT IS A PITY THAT MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE ARE IGNORANT OF THE FACTS OF ADULTERATION. IT IS A PITY THAT MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE ARE IGNORANT OF THE FACTS OF ADULTERATION.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE TO RELY UPON LAWS TO CORRECT EVILS LIKE THIS OF ADULTERATION. LAWS ARE NECESSARY, BUT THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENT. THE PRACTICES OBJECTED TO, AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THOSE WHO ARE DETECTED IN THEM, BUT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE SECURITY IS IN THE VIGILANCE AND DETERMINATION OF PURCHASERS. IT SHOULD BE THE RULE OF EVERY MAN TO TAKE NOTICE OF EVERY IMPOSITION OF THIS NATURE, AND TO CEASE TRADING WITH THOSE WHO PERSIST IN SELLING SHAM GOODS FOR GENUINE.

THERE ARE, IT IS TRUE, BUYERS WHO DO NOT CARE FOR ADULTERATED ARTICLES. THAT DOES NOT CONCERN US. WE ARE HERE TO ADVISE PURE ARTICLES TO THOSE WHO WISH FOR PURE. IF A MAN CONTINUES TO OFFER THE FALSE GOODS AFTER HIS ATTENTION HAS BEEN CALLED TO THE MATTER, HE IS NOT AN HONEST MAN, AND HIS SHOP IS TO BE AVOIDED.—*Youth's Companion*

BETTER THAN POISON.

Tobacco in Various Forms Is Recommended For the Plant-Form or Root.

I HAVE NEVER SEEN A SPIN ON THE POTATO, BUT KNOW THAT TOMATOES, EGG PLANTS AND OTHER SOLANACEAE PLANTS ARE OFTEN SUBJECT TO THEIR ATTACKS.

THERE ARE, NO DOUBT, MANY VARIETIES OF APHIS, MANY OF THEM SEEMING DIFFERENT FAMILIES OF PLANTS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE APHIS ATTACKING THE ROSE AND THE GREAT majority OF OTHER GARDEN PLANTS, IS NEARLY ALWAYS GREEN, AND HENCE IS CALLED THE "GREEN FLY" BY GARDENERS; ON THE CHRYSANTHEMUM IT IS BLACK; ON THE ROOTS OF VERBENAS AND ASTERS IT IS BLUE, WHILE ON THE CABBAGE IT IS A GREENISH BLUE, OR OCCASIONALLY A DULL YELLOW. THE COLOR OF THE MATTER, HOWEVER, HAS NO INFLUENCE ON THE PLANT IT IS FOUND, THE APHIS OR PLANT LIES WILL AT ONCE SUBMIT TO TOBACCO, WHETHER IN THE FORM OF DUST, SMOKE OR A DECOCTION MADE BY STEEPING THE ROOTS OF TOBACCO IN WATER FOR SEVERAL HOURS, USING ONE POUND OF THE STEMS TO FIVE GALLONS OF WATER. IN OUR GREENHOUSES AND GROUNDS WE USE MANY TONS OF THE REFUSE STEMS AND TOBACCO DUST ANNUALLY. THE LIQUID OBTAINED FROM THE STEMS OF TOBACCO IS USED FOR THE PLANTS, OR IF THE APHIS IS ATTACKING THE ROOTS, AS IN ASTERS OR VERBENAS, WE USE ENOUGH TO SATURATE THE GROUND UNTIL IT REACHES THEM. BUT THE SIMPLEST REMEDY AGAINST SUCH AS ATTACK THE LEAVES OF PLANTS IS TO DUST THEM FREELY AFTER DAWN OR RAIN, OR IN THEIR ABSENCE SPRAYING SO THAT THE DUST WILL HANG TO THE LEAVES; BUT IN ALL CASES IT SHOULD BE USED WHEN THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE PEST ARE OBSERVED. WE HAVE OFTEN FOUND GREAT SUCCESS IN DESTROYING THEM WITH THE PLANTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY COVERED WITH THEM. ON ALL PLANTS THAT ARE SPECIALLY LIABLE TO ATTACK, SUCH AS ROSES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN FLOWERS, OR CABBAGE AND LETTUCE IN VEGETABLES, WE ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN DESTROYING THEM BY THE USE OF SERVES OF CABBAGE AND LETTUCE YEARLY DESTROYED BY THE APHIS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED BY USING TOBACCO DUST FREELY ON THE YOUNG PLANTS IN THE SEED BEDS, FOR IT IS THERE THE MISCHIEF USUALLY BEGINS.—*Peter Henderson, in Country Gentleman*

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Remember that the manure question is the most important one connected with agriculture or horticulture.—*Western Rural*

Cleaning Knives: Use flour of emery, bought of any drug-gist. Ten cents worth will last a long time.—*Exchange*

Veal Oysters: A good substitute for oysters is by cutting veal into small squares, dipping them into a batter and frying in hot lard. Serve with cayenne pepper and salt, and should be eaten.—*The Caterer*

When a porcelain kettle is worn down to the iron, it can still be quite serviceable by warming the kettle and dropping in it a few pieces of gum-shallac, and with a rag rub it well over the worn parts.—*Chicago Journal*

It may be doubted but nevertheless it is a fact, a well fed hen will lay a larger egg than one that is starved. It is certain that there is as much difference in the quality of an egg laid by a well fed hen and one laid by a starved hen as in the quality of poor or well fattened beef.—*The Farmer*

For killing lice on cattle, Prof. A. J. Cook gives it as his opinion that a decoction of tobacco is the best and the simplest treatment. It is easily and quickly made by turning hot water on a kind of tobacco; even steam will do; one application is usually all that is necessary.—*N. Y. Herald*

Apple Soup: Peel and quarter one pound of good cooking apples, put them into three pints of medium stock made from bones and trimmings of meat, etc.; season with three cloves, bay leaf, a little white pepper, stew gently for half an hour, rub through a strainer and add a little more pepper and a little salt; boil up and serve.—*Boston Budget*

Whitewash is to some extent a disinfectant, and should be used in cellar and kitchen closets not less than once a week during winter. A good whitewash is made of one peck of slaked lime, a pound and a half of white vitriol, a pound of salt and half a pound of melted glue, the salt and glue keeping the wash from rubbing off. For collars the slaked lime is sufficient.—*Montreal Witness*

In sowing mixed grasses for hay reference must be had to their periods of ripening; they must be ready for the mower at the same time. Red clover and orchard grass do well together in this respect. Tall meadow oat grass also ripens at the same time as the above and may be advantageously added to them. Timothy and hard fescue, ripens later and would not fit well into the combination.—*N. Y. Telegram*

European cultivators pay much attention to educating the masses concerning insects, both injurious and useful. As one means to this end, exhibitions of insects are made at fairs and shows, being sold in the shape of postcards. This is a practical and valuable hint for adoption in this country. Many a moth or butterfly that is now almost allowed to escape would be destroyed if its true nature were known.

Nonense, the lightest of dessert dishes, is made by beating the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually six tablespoons of powdered sugar. After the two are thoroughly blended beat in a cup of jelly, or soft fresh fruit, and season with cream and cream flavored with vanilla. This dish should be prepared while dinner is going on, if possible, and the cream should be iced, as the "Nonense" will be slightly warmed by beating.—*Household*

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Points Which Parents Would Do Well to Commit to Memory.

Children should be taught not to eat the leaves of any plant or shrub which they find in the fields without first showing them to their parents or some adult person. Many serious, and sometimes fatal, results have occurred from a neglect of this precaution. After a long tramp through the woods and fields, children soon become very hungry, and unless provided with a substantial lunch, will often eat leaves and berries, thinking they are the same as those which they are accustomed to eat in the city markets.

We cite a few plants to illustrate. The buttercup, so common in fields, should never be put into the mouth. If gathered, it should always be held by the stem, as the petals are very caustic and will excite inflammation. The oleander contains a deadly poison, both in its leaves and flowers, and special care should be taken to exclude them from bouquets for the parlor or dining room. The leaves of the meadow saffron, of acorn, monkshood, and poppy, when eaten, are poisonous, and should be avoided. The leaves of the meadow saffron, of acorn, monkshood, and poppy, when eaten, are poisonous, and should be avoided.

But it is these poisonous plants which so closely resemble common vegetables that we need specially to shun, and to warn children against eating. The common poppy, before it flowers, is much like celery, and the leaves of the plant contain a virulent poison, which, taken into the stomach, causes convulsions and often death. Another plant, almost equally dangerous, is the parsley; this is often mistaken for the leafy water-hemlock, or cowbane, resembles very much the common parsnip. Ivy and dogwood, though not eaten, are often gathered because of their beautiful looking leaves. These plants are a large number of people are poisonous.

We can not be too careful ourselves, nor watch too closely the children, in pleasant rambles during the summer vacation. In case of poisoning, let no time be lost in seeking medical aid. The poison should be promptly used every means to counteract its effects. Until the arrival of a physician, produce copious and frequent vomitings, and persistently keep it up until all offending matter is expelled. By no means allow the patient to become sleepy, but give strong coffee or tea, and if the body feels cold or chilly apply mustard and bottles of hot water. By every means keep up the circulation and the brain active.—*Dr. H. N. Patterson, in Congregationalist*

A private who was minus one arm remarked: "One day a boat opened on us with the boys, and the boys were stuck to 'em boys; their ammunition's gin out and they're shootin' dinner buckets at us!"—*Atlanta Constitution*

AN ODD CHARACTER.

The Very Peculiar Make-Up of a Cincinnati Voodoo Doctor.

The "Hoodoo" sentiment is as strong among the superstitious lower classes of the colored people of Cincinnati as it is with the dackies of Louisiana and Mississippi. Only recently it cropped out in the police court, where a middle-aged defendant swore with all earnestness that a woman had tried to "kunjie" him by placing in his bed a snake's head, rabbit's foot and other recognized emblems of the magic art, and that to rid himself of the effects of these charms he had to walk over a mile and throw them into the river. Among the dackies of the South, where this mysterious superstition originated and holds its sway, the snake, rabbit's foot and all kinds of "charms" are the cure-alls and charms of creation. With them the most wonderful things can be accomplished and the most dreaded diseases overcome. The "doctee" is looked upon with terror and reverence by these disciples of voodooism.

Cincinnati has a very distinguished leaver among these "heathenish" believers. In complexion he is of that color that denotes a large proportion of African blood. He claims, however, descent from the Comanches

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.
CHAS. M. MEACHAM - Editor.

FOR CONGRESS
POLK LAFFOON,
OF HOPKINS CO.
Election November 2, 1886.

The Texas and Louisiana gulf coast is said to be gradually sinking.

Of the 35 Democrats in the last Congress who voted against tariff reform all but 10 have been retired.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is said to be broken down in health and will spend the winter in Florida.

Editor Cutting demands \$50,000 damages from the Mexican government for his recent imprisonment.

Let the Second District see if it cannot increase its democratic majority. Vote for Laffoon and Randolph.

Otto Helling, a farmer living twelve miles northwest of Lebanon, Mo., was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Melot, a 12-year-old boy.

Maj. J. W. Thomas, Treasurer of Tennessee, died Tuesday and Gov. Bate has appointed Atha Thomas, a former State Treasurer, to fill the vacancy.

While the Russellville Herald does not host Rhea's name to its masthead it advises Democrats to vote for him as the party nominee. Better half a support than no support at all.

Geronimo and fourteen of his braves were confined at Fort Pickens, on the island of Santa Rosa, opposite Pensacola, Fla., last Monday, where they were kept the balance of their days.

Prof. M. C. Clewer, of the Danville Deaf Mute Institute, was married to Miss Carrie Jasper, a deaf mute, at Nicholasville, Tuesday. The ceremony was performed in sign language.

The Bowling Green Times refuses to abide by the action of the Committee in the Third District, which renominated Rhea after both Rhea and Halse had withdrawn. It still keeps Halse's name at the head of its columns, although that gentleman accepted the verdict of the Committee and advises Democrats to scratch Rhea next Tuesday and let the Republican candidate be elected.

As long as Democrats go to such lengths as this, there is no such thing as organizing the party to win in close districts. Rhea will be defeated and by the voters of his own party, although the organized head of the party in the District has declared him the nominee for Congress and there is no other Democrat on the track.

There are four Democrats and one Republican who have announced themselves candidates for Equalizer of Taxes. This state of affairs is due to the failure of the District Committee to have a nomination for this office made when the primary was held in September. Of course the Democrats of our end of the district will go for Esq. Randolph, the present member, and as the so-called Republican candidate is said to be a broken-down Greenbacker, of Hancock county, many Republicans of Christian and other counties who feel interested in having a good man elected will doubtless vote for Esq. Randolph. He is conservative in his views, popular with all classes, thoroughly qualified and fitted by experience to make a good officer. We hope to see him returned.

The robbery of an Adams Express car on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad was so shrewdly executed, Tuesday, that \$50,000 were stolen without danger or trouble. The robber presented to the messenger in charge of the car a cleverly forged letter, purporting to be from the manager at St. Louis, introducing the bearer, Mr. Cummings, as a new employee who must be shown the methods of work. He appears to have been a very capable young man, and when in the course of business the safe door was opened he quietly covered the messenger with a revolver, and, after binding and gagging him, went through the open safe at leisure. Then he swung off the train in safety. The messenger was not found for two hours, having been locked in the car by the obliging Mr. Cummings.—Courier-Journal.

Abraham Somahs, a handsome young Hebrew from the mother country, and Miss Isa Stigger, of this city, went to Jeffersonville Tuesday night and were married by Justice Kelgwin. Somahs first came to America during the summer of 1885. He brought with him from the Holy Land many articles, which he purchased for a mere pittance, and exhibited them at the Louisville Exposition. His sales netted him handsome profits, and he determined to return to the land of his nativity, make some more purchases, come back to America and be here on time to exhibit at the Exposition, which closed last week. But there was another inducement which caused Abraham to leave his native country and make another trip across the sea. During his first visit to Louisville he had met and courted Miss Isa Stigger. They often met after business hours at the Ex., and Abraham amused the fair Isa by telling her of the many wonderful things to be seen in the Holy Land. Their courtship ripened into love, and before returning to Palestine Abraham promised Isa that he would return, and he did.

—Louisville Commercial.

CLIPPED.

A clerk in the New York branch post-office stole \$500.

Specie imports since August 11 amount to \$12,000,000.

Mrs. George Geiss died of small-pox at Detroit, Mich.

Hon. Mason W. Tappan, attorney-general of New Hampshire, is dead.

James Haynes, a negro, was lynched by a colored mob in Bolivar county, Mississippi.

Francis McCabe, one of the New York boodle aldermen in jail, is believed to be insane.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, wife of the late dry goods millionaire, died at her residence in New York.

The steam barge Rudolph caught fire on Lake St. Clair and is a total loss.

W. McLaughlin of Chicago went crazy over a false report that Queen Victoria was dead.

John Meyer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, Quincy, Ill., have been closed by their creditors.

A move is being made to pool the entire soft coal production of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

William Holmgren, cashier for a Chicago jewelry firm, is missing, and his account is said to be \$10,000 short.

Jno. A. Logan spoke at Campaign, Ill., yesterday, and the figures 1888 "hung conspicuously over his head."

M. Bartholdi and his companions arrived at New York this week and were received with distinguished honors.

James G. Blaine visited Washington and Jefferson college at Washington, Pa., and made a speech to the students.

James Maloney was found near Sparta, Ill., beaten nearly to death, and a negro under arrest, charged with the crime.

More and better work is now being done in the public printing office at Washington than before the force was reduced.

A large number of business houses, including a livery stable and fifteen houses were burned at Versailles, Mo., causing a loss of \$40,000.

A strike of Peoria street-car drivers against an order prohibiting the use of stools on the front platform resulted in a victory for the drivers.

A large black bear, owned by a saloon-keeper at Cincinnati, killed a 25-year-old child, named Rosie Dorek, who attempted to play with the brute.

Some time since a Miss Siebert died at Shelbyville, Ill., under circumstances exciting suspicion, and her remains have been exhumed for examination.

M. E. Benton, United States attorney for the Western district of Missouri, has been suspended by the president for too active participation in politics.

Hicklen J. Landers of Landers & Weaver, brokers, Indianapolis, is missing, and it is alleged that he successfully practiced Need's bogus warehouse methods to the extent of \$4,000.

Willis Major, a crazy negro, boarded a train at Ft. Smith, Ark., and after seriously cutting several persons with a knife was shot and killed by Sheriff Hawkins, who happened to be on board.

Lafferty, the negro who murdered his wife at Leavenworth, Kas., Saturday night, attempted to commit suicide near Valley Forge, was arrested and taken to Leavenworth, where he narrowly escaped lynching.

A Slaughter of Christians.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Details have been received of the massacre of native Christians of Uganda, Africa, by the order of King Wanga. The massacre began in June, and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad acting as the King's page to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and thirty-two were burnt alive together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of the atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunate did not serve to frighten candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets containing extracts from the Scripture, prayers and hymns in the Uganda language are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment. The diary of Bishop Hannington, who was put to death by the King, will soon be published in London. It is thrilling and pathetic narrative of his experience in Uganda up to the day of his death.

How is your blood? Green's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, guaranteed to cure. Price \$1.00. For sale by G. E. Gaither.

Why will you cough? When Green's Cough Balsam will give immediate relief. Price 50 cents. For sale by G. E. Gaither.

Cataract can be permanently cured by Green's Golden Balm. Guaranteed. Price 50 cents. For sale by G. E. Gaither.

Green's Electric Oil Liniment, sure cure for all aches and pains. Never known to fail. Price 25 cents. For sale by G. E. Gaither.

Green's Anti-Bilious and Liver Compound and Ague Cure never fails. Guaranteed to cure ague, chills, biliousness and malarial fever. Try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by G. E. Gaither.

KENTUCKY KNOWLEDGE.

The dead body of John Hill, a liver contractor, was fished from the river at Louisville.

In Fleming county Wm. Conly accidentally shot himself fatally while hunting Monday.

An exploding boiler in the Norton Iron Works, Ashland, killed Geo. Neff, aged 24 years.

Unverzagt & Son's furniture store at Henderson was burglarized and \$43 taken from the safe.

The fine residence of Col. T. H. Hardin was burned at Harrodsburg. Loss \$6,000; insurance \$2,500.

Geo. Henry, col. of Harrodsburg has just been paid a pension claim of \$2,219 and will draw \$15 a month in the future.

Thos. Lillard, a prosperous farmer of Mercer Co., committed suicide by hanging in his kitchen, while temporarily insane.

A fifteen-year-old boy named Sorrell fatally shot his sister, aged 16, while fooling with a gun, near Owingsville.

Felix Poole, has been arrested in Ohio county, on the affidavit of his wife, charged with having outraged his 12-year-old daughter.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is holding its 53rd annual session in Louisville this week. There are 201 lodges with 9,000 members in the State.

In Lincoln county where prohibition has just been voted, four of the twelve liquor sellers in the county are women. Some of the licenses will run until next July.

Miss Sallie McGrath, while kindling a fire in her room Sunday morning, at Lexington, caught her night gown on fire and was fatally burned. Her sister attempted to put out the flames but could not do so. Dr. Allen, with whose family she boarded, was attracted by her screams, but when he reached her he found her almost dead, nearly every particle of her clothing having burned off. She died at noon the same day. Miss McGrath was a sister of the noted horseman of that name, and was about 32 years old.

In the Circuit Court James Jenkins, one of a number concerned in the murder of Ed Daily, at Peak's mills, in Franklin county, three years ago last July, after passing through a protracted trial, hung jury, another trial, conviction and sentence of two years in the penitentiary and reversal by the Court of Appeals reached the third trial and conviction and sentence for life, this week. He was anxious, it is said, to accept the sentence of two years, but was over-persuaded to appeal the case, the result of which makes him a prisoner for life.

HADDOCK'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

October 27, 1886.

Ed. South Kentuckian:

Miss Mary Long, who has been visiting the family of Mr. George Cannon for several days, returned home yesterday.

Miss Belle Kincaid, who has been visiting friends in this neighborhood for several days, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. S. L. Hord has been very sick with fever but is somewhat better now.

Mrs. Wilson addressed about 500 people at Antioch church Monday afternoon on the subject of Prohibition: such a crowd had not been seen at Antioch for quite awhile. I wish that I could do her half justice; while she spoke gray headed men wept, and the hearts and feelings of every woman in the audience would rise and fall with every inflection of her clear melodious, yet sweet and womanly voice. After her discourse she organized a club which consisted of 108 members; she left every one both white and black thoroughly aroused on the subject of Prohibition.

The people take but very little interest in school matters in this part of the country; they believe the old adage, "I never had any education myself and my children can get along as well without it as I have." Some men who never have any money to buy books for their children, can be seen on the streets in your city almost any Saturday reeling under the influence of King Alcohol.

I hope the day is near at hand when King Alcohol will be swept from among the people of this country, and old Christian will then have a purer, a happier, a nobler and a wiser people.

The protracted meeting at Antioch has just closed with 46 conversions and 56 additions to the church. We think Bro. Perry is the right man in the right place.

I am apprehensive that we will soon lose one of our best neighbors, Mr. Charles Cannon, who is contemplating moving right soon.

Our new road will be completed to-morrow.

Mr. J. T. Johnson and wife will leave to-morrow morning for a several weeks visit to St. Louis.

ARTHUR.

Spring Humors

If you are afflicted with eruptions of the skin, pimples, blotches, or slight sores that will not heal, your blood is bad and full of impurities. You need Dr. Jackson's Cordial, which is an unfailing remedy for any disease of the blood or system. Do you feel weak, debilitated, all tired out, feverish, or in poor spirits, use Dr. Jackson's Cordial, it will enrich your blood, strengthen your system and restore to you the natural buoyancy of your spirits. Sold by J. R. Armistead, Hopkinsville, Ky., at \$1.00 per bottle.

BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS.

The Law on the Subject.

Chapter 33, Article XII, Sections 11 to 20, General Statutes, says:

§ 11. Any person guilty of receiving a bribe for his vote at an election or for his services or influence in procuring a vote or votes at an election, shall be fined from fifty to five hundred dollars, and be excluded from office and suffrage.

1. "Bribe" or "bribery" means any reward, benefit, or advantage, present or future, to the party influenced or intended to be influenced, or to another at his instance, or the promise of such reward, benefit or advantage.

2. Money or other things of value given or lent, in whole or in part, to be betted on the result of election, or the promise thereof; or a bet with another that such other will vote for a named candidate, and the gift or promise of a share in any such bet made or to be made, shall be deemed a bribe.

3. Whoever shall receive money or other things of value, to be used for the purpose of procuring or influencing a vote or votes, shall be deemed to have been bribed.

§ 12. Whoever shall bribe another shall, on conviction, be fined from fifty to one hundred dollars, and imprisoned from ten to ninety days, or both so fined and imprisoned, and be excluded from office and suffrage for five years.

§ 13. Any person who, by himself or aid of others, shall forcibly break up or prevent, or attempt to break up or prevent any qualified voter from giving his vote, shall be fined from fifty to five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year.

§ 14. Any person who shall make any willfully false statement, under an oath duly administered at an election, shall be confined in the penitentiary from one to five years.

Any person who shall willfully procure another to make such false statement, shall be confined in the penitentiary one year.

The President Suspends Violators of the Civil-Service Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President to-day directed the suspension of M. E. Benton as United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and William A. Stone, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on charges of violating his order against the interference of Federal office-holders in political campaigns. The papers submitted to the President in the case of Benton alleged that he had been addressing political meetings throughout Missouri, with appointments advertised for nearly every night up to the time of the presidential elections. The President after looking over the papers, indorsed them: "Let this officer be suspended at once," and return them to the Attorney General for his action to be carried out. The circumstances in the Stone case are similar. Benton is a Democrat, and Stone a Republican.

Special Announcement.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have again made a clubbing arrangement with the Chicago Weekly News. To those of our subscribers who last year took advantage of our clubbing arrangement with this weekly, little need be said in the way of describing its character and value. To those of our readers who are not familiar with the Chicago Weekly News we will only say that we regard it as the best representative of independent journalism in the West. It presents all the best features and departments of the metropolitan weeklies, and is, so far as our observation extends, the largest dollar weekly published in America. Our special clubbing price enables us to bring it within reach of all. Specimen copies may be sent at this office.

The Welch Distillery, near Owensboro, was burned by incendiaries Monday morning before day. Loss \$12,000. The warehouse adjoining containing 1,000 barrels of whisky was saved.

Bring your job work around to this office if you want satisfaction in price and material.

Hopkinsville Retail Market

Corrected weekly by McKEE & CO.

Flour—Patent process, \$5.00; choice XXXX best family, \$4.50.

Ground Meal—Unbolted, 70c; Pearl, or bolted \$5.00.

Bacon—75c per cut.

Pork—9 to 10c per lb; 10 to 11c; hams, 12 to 14c; Sugar-cured, 13c; shoulders, 8 to 9c; Lard—Country, 9 to 10c; snowflake, 10c.

Coffee—Standard, 15 to 16c; prime, 13 to 15c; Sugar—Choice granulated, 7 1/2 to 8c; powdered, 10 to 12c; coffee A, 7 1/2 to 8c; rural C, 6 1/2 to 8c; extra C, 6 to 7 1/2; New Orleans, 5c.

Molasses—35 to 70c.

Syrup—45 to 50c; Kees, 1 1/2.

Salt—7c; hauled barrels, \$1.00; 5-bushel, \$1.75.

Soap—Per box, White Russian, \$5.75; Blue India, \$2.25; Irish, \$2.50; S. B. \$3.00.

Rice—7c; light weight, 10c.

Oysters—Per dozen, 1-lb cans, full weight 12 to 13c; 2-lb full weight, 24 to 25c; light weight, 20 to 22c; Sardines—3 1/2 boxes, 25c; French, 25c; 4 boxes, 30c; French, 35c; 5 boxes, 40c; 6 boxes, 45c; 7 boxes, 50c; 8 boxes, 55c; 9 boxes, 60c; 10 boxes, 65c; 11 boxes, 70c; 12 boxes, 75c; 13 boxes, 80c; 14 boxes, 85c; 15 boxes, 90c; 16 boxes, 95c; 17 boxes, 1.00; 18 boxes, 1.05; 19 boxes, 1.10; 20 boxes, 1.15; 21 boxes, 1.20; 22 boxes, 1.25; 23 boxes, 1.30; 24 boxes, 1.35; 25 boxes, 1.40; 26 boxes, 1.45; 27 boxes, 1.50; 28 boxes, 1.55; 29 boxes, 1.60; 30 boxes, 1.65; 31 boxes, 1.70; 32 boxes, 1.75; 33 boxes, 1.80; 34 boxes, 1.85; 35 boxes, 1.90; 36 boxes, 1.95; 37 boxes, 2.00; 38 boxes, 2.05; 39 boxes, 2.10; 40 boxes, 2.15; 41 boxes, 2.20; 42 boxes, 2.25; 43 boxes, 2.30; 44 boxes, 2.35; 45 boxes, 2.40; 46 boxes, 2.45; 47 boxes, 2.50; 48 boxes, 2.55; 49 boxes, 2.60; 50 boxes, 2.65; 51 boxes, 2.70; 52 boxes, 2.75; 53 boxes, 2.80; 54 boxes, 2.85; 55 boxes, 2.90; 56 boxes, 2.95; 57 boxes, 3.00; 58 boxes, 3.05; 59 boxes, 3.10; 60 boxes, 3.15; 61 boxes, 3.20; 62 boxes, 3.25; 63 boxes, 3.30; 64 boxes, 3.35; 65 boxes, 3.40; 66 boxes, 3.45; 67 boxes, 3.50; 68 boxes, 3.55; 69 boxes, 3.60; 70 boxes, 3.65; 71 boxes, 3.70; 72 boxes, 3.75; 73 boxes, 3.80; 74 boxes, 3.85; 75 boxes, 3.90; 76 boxes, 3.95; 77 boxes, 4.00; 78 boxes, 4.05; 79 boxes, 4.10; 80 boxes, 4.15; 81 boxes, 4.20; 82 boxes, 4.25; 83 boxes, 4.30; 84 boxes, 4.35; 85 boxes, 4.40; 86 boxes, 4.45; 87 boxes, 4.50; 88 boxes, 4.55; 89 boxes, 4.60; 90 boxes, 4.65; 91 boxes, 4.70; 92 boxes, 4.75; 93 boxes, 4.80; 94 boxes, 4.85; 95 boxes, 4.90; 96 boxes, 4.95; 97 boxes, 5.00; 98 boxes, 5.05; 99 boxes, 5.10; 100 boxes, 5.15; 101 boxes, 5.20; 102 boxes, 5.25; 103 boxes, 5.30; 104 boxes, 5.35; 105 boxes, 5.40; 106 boxes, 5.45; 107 boxes, 5.50; 108 boxes, 5.55; 109 boxes, 5.60; 110 boxes, 5.65; 111 boxes, 5.70; 112 boxes, 5.75; 113 boxes, 5.80; 114 boxes, 5.85; 115 boxes, 5.90; 116 boxes, 5.95; 117 boxes, 6.00; 118 boxes, 6.05; 119 boxes, 6.10; 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EM-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH-4:45 and 6:25 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.
DEPART NORTH-10:10 and 11:40 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH-10:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH-10:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
POST OFFICE-West Main street, bet. 5th and 6th.
Open for letters, stamps-7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
" " money orders-8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
" " delivery, Sundays-8:45 to 11:15 P. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Seventh St. near Main.
Open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
WESTERN UNION-Up stairs corner Main and
Church streets. Mrs. Hinkle and Miss Park, opera-
tors.
BALTIMORE & OHIO-Up stairs corner Main
and Church streets. J. K. Sawyer, operator.

For Louisville, Chesapeake & Ohio Route.

No. 1. Lv. Hopkinsville, L. N., 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 2. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 3. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 4. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 5. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 6. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 7. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 8. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 9. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 10. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 11. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 12. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 13. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 14. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 15. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 16. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 17. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 18. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 19. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 20. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 21. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 22. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 23. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 24. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 25. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 26. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 27. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 28. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 29. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 30. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 31. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 32. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 33. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 34. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 35. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 36. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 37. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 38. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 39. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 40. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 41. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 42. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 43. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 44. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 45. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 46. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 47. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 48. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 49. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 50. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 51. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 52. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 53. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 54. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 55. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 56. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 57. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 58. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 59. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 60. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 61. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 62. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 63. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 64. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 65. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 66. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 67. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 68. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 69. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 70. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 71. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 72. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 73. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 74. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 75. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 76. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 77. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 78. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 79. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 80. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 81. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 82. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 83. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 84. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 85. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 86. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 87. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 88. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 89. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 90. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 91. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 92. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 93. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 94. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 95. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 96. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 97. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 98. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 99. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.
No. 100. Lv. Hopkinsville, " " 10:25 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Nashville, " " 11:20 A. M.; 11:25 A. M.
Lv. Louisville, " " 12:30 P. M.; 12:35 P. M.

SOCIALITIES.

Dr. Jas. Rodman is still confined to his room.
Mrs. J. J. Chappell, of Cadiz, was in the city Wednesday.
Mrs. Chas. M. Latham has gone to Memphis on a visit.
Mrs. J. M. Frankel has returned from a three months visit to relatives in Louisville.
Mr. Richard Herndon, of Brandenburg, is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Bailey Waller.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Jessup, and daughter, Miss Sallie, of Fairview, were in the city yesterday.
Miss Kate Vaughn, of Hopkinsville, is visiting Miss Lula Russell on Clarksville street. Mrs. Frank Bristol and children returned last Saturday from a two weeks' visit to Hopkinsville.—Elkton Progress.

PROHIBITION NEWS.

The Monday Night Meeting.

The advocates of prohibition held a public meeting at the court house Monday night, which was addressed by several prominent citizens. Judge Feland spoke on the legal bearings of the proposed law; Judge Petree on the financial effects on the city. He stated among other things that the revenues derived by the city from 19 saloons in 1885 were \$3,820.70. Drunkards arrested and put in the lock-up to be fed at the city's expense reduced this sum considerably. He took the position that the saloons did a business of \$5,000 each at a low estimate, making \$95,000 the people paid out in order to receive \$3,820.70. He took the ground that with liquor voted out there would be more money among the poor and the city would have a smaller delinquent list returned because the people could better afford to pay their taxes. His speech had a telling effect on a class of citizens who were undecided whether or not the law would be a benefit to the city, and the prohibitionists claim that it gained them a number of votes. Rev. Thos. Bottomley was next called to the stand, but excused himself from speaking and after telling an anecdote retired. Bob Lander, the eloquent young colored man, who has been speaking for the Dry side, then took the stand and made a rousing speech to the colored voters. He was followed by Mr. M. H. Hanberry, who is stumpng the county for prohibition, although engaged in the saloon business. He made a red-hot speech and stated his facts in the plainest terms and called names freely in giving what he claimed were some of the inside workings of the opposition. He fired into the Wet men so lively that Isaiah Jones asked to be allowed a reply and his request being granted he was given an opportunity to speak for the Wet side. He loomed up as an orator of no mean attainments and made a speech that had a pleasing and telling effect on the liquor adherents, who cheered him enthusiastically. Mr. Hanberry replied to him in a short speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Wet announced a meeting for Wednesday night at the court house but failed to hold it. They have secured the court house for Saturday and Monday nights.

A number of colored people, male and female, are wearing red badges with "Anti-Prohibition" printed on them.

There are in the two town precincts 731 Democrats and 970 Republicans, on the basis of the Bennett vote last August. There will not be over 1,500 votes cast next Tuesday. If three-fourths of the Democrats (548) and one-fourth of the Republicans (243) vote for prohibition, as the Dry men claim, they will get 791 votes in town, enough to carry the city. But the Wet men laugh at the idea of not carrying the city by from 300 to 500 majority.

HERNDON, KY.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN, 10/25/86.

For several weeks past a press of duties has combined to deprive me of the opportunity of contributing to your columns.

A protracted meeting at the Methodist church in this place closed a week ago to-night. It was not very successful, so far as adding members to the church is concerned, but we hope its effects may be felt for good in our community.

Prohibition is the only theme of discussion throughout this entire section. The feeling among all classes of citizens is increasing in its favor, and notwithstanding the party appeals of the colored emissaries the anti-prohibitionists are sending out, they cannot delude enough of the colored brethren to their faith to endanger its success.

Wheat seedling is progressing rapidly and the present week will witness its consummation. A large crop will be in, and in excellent condition.

Corn gathering will soon be in order but will also soon be out for the crop in this section is very light.

Fewer hogs than for years are being fed for market and those will go off quite early if the feeders can find buyers at fair prices.

The public school at this point is in a most prosperous condition; nearly 40 or quite 35 pupils in attendance. It is under the charge of S. F. Embury, Esq., who from a state of "innocuous desuetude," has developed it into an era of prosperity which it perhaps only once before has enjoyed.

Polk Casler, Maj. Breathitt, and Max Hanberry and others have appointments to address the citizens of our vicinity during the present week.

More anon,
HOKACE.

Dr. H. M. Sherman,

The noted specialist is still at the Bridge House as his time is limited the afflicted are taking the advantage by calling on him seeking relief. He leaves Tuesday morning to fill his other appointments in the State. Dr. Sherman has been very successful since he has been here those who have placed themselves under his treatment, have received great benefit already, and have given him unsolicited testimonials of their rapid improvement. Those of the afflicted who have not consulted him should do so before he leaves Tuesday morning.

HERE AND THERE.

"Red-hot and still a-heating."

Badges printed on short notice at this office.

The first ice of the season appeared yesterday morning.

There has been no rain of any consequence for several weeks.

Mr. S. H. Harrison's new residence on 7th street will soon be completed.

Mr. J. G. Horn is building two new brick store rooms on Virginia street.

The Wet men issued and circulated a paper opposing prohibition this week.

Store room at No. 18, Ninth street, under this office, for rent for 1887. Apply here.

The bird law will expire with this week and hunters can begin the fall campaign.

This is delightful fall weather but a rain is badly needed to make the wheat come up.

Mr. W. E. Ragsdale has bought the running mare Liza Carter, that made such good time at the races last week.

Everybody now smokes the Hopkinsville Jockey Club Cigar. It sells well and can be bought of H. B. Garner.

Baptist Missionary Circle No. 7 will meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at New Pleasant Hill, near Bainbridge.

Politics is not talked of, nor thought of. The Wet or Dry question is the one absorbing topic of discussion in the city.

The liquor men, it is reported, will have imported speakers from Atlanta to tell the people the unfavorable side of prohibition Saturday and Monday nights.

